REMARKABLE CONVENTION

Gathering at Philadelphia the Most Unique of Its Class.

Only Presidential Nominating Convention Upon Record in Which Neither Candidate Had Opposition. McKinley Received Every Vote of the Convention, and Roosevelt Every Vote but His Own-But Little Personal Friction During the Sessions-Foraker's Eloquence.

Special to the New York Tribune and Published by Special Arrangement with That Paper. Philadelphia, June 21.-Without a single sign of divided sentiment or over-ruled opinion the Republican national convention named today as its candidates for president and vicepresident William McKinley and Theofore Roosevelt.

Each nomination was unanimous and uncontested, Mr. McKinley receiving 926 votes and Mr. Roosevelt, 925, every vote but his own. Unanimity so com-plete and so unchallenged is unique in the history of Republican national conventions. Many party candidates since Fremont and Dayton's time have, indeed, been chosen for the presidency or the vice-presidency by acclamation or on a single ballot, but no Republican national ticket had been framed before both names on which were the single ones presented to the convention for each office.

Harmony, intense, ubilquitous, almost rampant, was the spirit which ruled the convention just ended.

To the vast majority of the delegates, the one aim of the gathering was to launch President McKinley's canvass for re-election as auspiciously and as smoothly as possible, and that purpose governed the convention's proceedings, even to the minutest detail. Some personal friction resulted, undoubtedly from the manouevers of Messrs. Platt and Quay, on the one hand, to force and of Senator Hanna on the other to hinder a choice for the vice-presidency which the general sentiment of the party had evidently at heart. But this friction affected only the rival leaders themselves and their immediate followings, each group bent on establishing or exploiting to the galleries its potency in national councils. From first to last easily three-fourths of the delegates looked on indifferently at this by-play, determined to ignore any facmight be put forward to obscure or complicate the task on hand. In a convention of this temper the finesse of personal and factional politics had no so enthusiastically ac-

cepted today. In the duel for control of the influences at work to make a vice-presidential nomination it cannot be said against his more experienced antagon-

The administration had no cause to be rated us hostile to Mr. Roosevelt's impressment as a candidate, yet Mr. Hanna allowed himself to be put in the false position of resisting the inclination of the delegates to nominate the New York governor whether he wished to be conscripted or not.

Piqued at the Stampede.

In the end, therefore, he was forced during his absence last Sunday at Mr. the Pennsylvania leader had started a stampede toward the New York governor, and attempted on his return to stop it without rightly judging its hidden and cumulative force. That Mr. Hanna's zeal to check the Roosevelt sonal pride, rather than that to political instructions from Washington, be-

When administration pressure in bedates was found to be signally lacking, the Ohio senator surrendered yesterday with the best grace he could manager was rudely shattered in the eyes of the convention by his acknowledgement that he had been surprised and outmanoeuvered by Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay. The Pennsylvania senator did not push in the convention today his plan for a new basis of represen tation in party conventions. His amendment to the rules had apparently served its tactical purpose, and after Senator Hanna and the southern delegations had fallen in line for Rooseveit's nomination, Mr. Quay saw no object in precipitating a long and bitter fight over the proposed new rule, Like other political reforms, the demand for a more equitable apportionment of delegates will probably sleep on again until another similar pretext

arises for calling it to life. In the strength of the ticket nominated today the convention showed every confidence. As Senator Depew declared in his speech seconding Colonel Roosevelt's nomination, few combinations more effective have been devised by any political party. "William McKinley, a western man with eastern ideas, and Theodore Roosevelt, an eastern man with western characteristics,' Lack of opposition or antagonizing of any sort in a national convention cannot but discourage the wilder and more hysterical forms of enthusiasm. Other great party gatherings have been swept by more tumultuous and violent emotions, in which the extravagant frenzy of victory has overlaid the bit-

ter and lasting chagrin of defeat. This convention, in contrast with many of its predecessor, seemed sober and unimpressionable, contained in its enthusiasms and measured in modes by which it expressed them, but moderation suggested also a serenity of confidence, a buoyancy of spirit and a solidity of feeling freely counted among the assets of a great party just entering a presidential

had drafted a platform and framed a national ticket uniquely acceptable to all shades of sentiment within the party. The Philadelphia convention of 1900 disperses with a sense of cheerfulness and satisfaction, which is to be taken as a happy omen for the success of the principles it has reaffirmed and the candidates it has chosen.

Considering the fact that after last night's adjustment of the only possible difficulty in sight, there remained absolutely nothing for the convention to do except to go through a certain programme in the quickest time possible, consistent with decency and a due regard to the interests represented by the entertainment committee of Phila-FORTUNATE CANDIDATES morning in convention hall a crowd larger and more enthusiastic than any that had assembled there before, Nothing, it was known, in the way of the unexpected could happen. No surprises were in store for any one. No sudden move on the political chess board was necessary to meet a rival's tactics or to confound his schemes.

glimpse of his wife in the gallery and waived his hand to her. As he did so the sun broke through an opening in a mere string of anecdotes. It aboundhe thus stood, flushed and almost dazed by the tremendous character of delphia citizens, there gathered this his ovation. His attitudes, his voice, the spasmodic emphasis of his penetrating method of enforcing his words, all the characteristics of the man as he has been revealed to the American public in print and picture, were at once incarnate to the waiting throng. The great impression was of his pronounced individuality. His speech was



SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

The Ohio Statesman Who at Philadelphia Yesterday Made the Speech Nominating Presi dent William McKinley for a Second Term.

Even Senator Quay's thinly disguised as Senator Lodge could return, nor did tional appeals or arguments which threat to force a change in the basis it have the fervor nor the rich metaof representation and by so doing bring phor of the Wolcott's and Dolliver's, hesitating southern delegates into line It was sharp, intense, and at all times with the anti-administration coalition hissing with the steam of overpreswas known to be a threat merely that sure. No speech of the convention has lated recognition of this fact on Mr. danger, therefore, of being carried acter, and none which found so reegitimate scope; and a somewhat be- had served its purpose and was in no been so effective, none so full of charinto effect on the floor of the con- sponsive an audience. It carried for that easy and natural unravelling vention. There remained nothing, everything before it, and old camof the vice-presidential tangle which then, for the spectator to do than to paigners sighed that such energy was be one of a sweltering mass of hu- beyond them. manity, to listen at a more or less effective distance to a dozen of speeches or so and to contribute his share of the enthusiasm which always that the Ohio senator held his own marks a historical event of this character, and without which the formal opening of a political campaign would be incomplete.

Principal Incidents.

The demonstrations which followed Senator Foraker's nominating speech, Governor Roosevelt's speech sec onding the nomination of Pres-McKinley, and Senator Depew's address were the principal incidents of the session. Those who remember the remarkable outbreak for to confess to a serious misjudgment of Blaire in the Minneapolis convention the temper of the convention, much of 1892 may contend that the enthumore quickly read and interpreted by siasm, or noise, if you please, meas Senator Quay. The Ohio senator was ured by the length of time it lasted undoubtedly grieved and piqued that alone, which delegates and audience indulged in today cannot compare with Griscom's Haverford country house, the record breaking convention pandemonium of eight years ago, shouldn't forget that mere volume of sounds or power of lung endurance are of little insignificance when approved by intelligence and judgment, and that for earnestness of purpose and a thoughtmovement was due to wounded per- ful appreciation of the tremendous responsibilities it was called upon to discharge, the convention just closed can successfully challenge a comparison with the records of the past. Owing half of other vice-presidential candi- to the comparative early hour to which the meeting of the convention was called the delegates were rather slow in assembling. It was nalf past master, but his prestige as a political ten o'clock before Chairman Lodge felt himself justified to rap for order. Attired in scarlet robes, himself a repesentative of one of the most powerful organization on earth, Archbishop Patrick J. Ryan, of this city, invoked blessing upon the day, the convention and its labors.

Ohio Leads. When, on the call of states for nomination for the presidency, Alabama beaming and every feature exuding yielded her place to Ohio, a roar of happiness and content. At the same only subsided to start afresh when ever, was seen to move up the center Senator Forsker ascended the platform | aisle and with stately seriousness made to put William McKinley in nomination. The renator is a man of commanding appearance, sincerity, earn- Hanna's happy devices. But that may estness and determination are stamped quick and reveal tremendous energy. He has a clear enunciation and his delivery carries conviction with it. Ohio is full of crators, developed by the intense way in which they enleavor to heard his praises sung in every possible key before, and had possibly absorbed the platform which was necessarily paraphrazed in a nominating speech. virtue, bravery. He spoke less than fifteen minutes, and when he finally named the president the floor and the galleries broke into a tumultuous outburst, all rising, everything waveable fanning the air.

Roosevelt's Appearance.

The uproar was renewed when Gov-

Other Speeches.

The speeches of Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and of John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, were hardly above the ordinary, though well enough received. That of George A. Knight, of Callfornia, delivered in a clear, ringing voice which penetrated the most dis tant recesses of the hall, put the audience, by its happy vein no less than picturesqueness, into real good humor and reconciled it with the temperature. now rapidly rising in the hall. Governor James A. Mount, of Indiana, was the last speaker. With an insignificant presence and piping voice, he soon lost the attention of his audience and was compelled to hear his speech punctuated by the cries of "Vote! Vote!"

Taking of the Vote.

The taking of the roll is always impressive, even when there is but a sin-gle candidate. Today the audience watched the work under a great strain of interest. Of course, there are chairmen of delegations who on such occasions cannot possibly resist the temptation of adjourning the announcement of their poll by little speeches, which are received with applause, or laughter sometimes, but more frequently with a tired feeling akin to disgust. B. B. Odell announced the vote of New York. Hawail's vote was received with a round of applause. When Senator Lodge said: "William McKinley has received 926 votes and I hereby declare him your nominee for president for the term beginning March 4, 1901," enthusiasm broke out anew and all the frenzied scenes that had gone before were repeated. The element of horse-play, always latent in a large body like this found ample play, in delegates gathering the states signs from different parts of the floor once more and, rushing toward the platform, forming a picturesquely uproarious group around Senator Hanna, the latter's face fairly applause filled the vast building, waich | time an elephant, not a real one, howthe rounds of the floor. This, too, it was whispered, was one of Senator be slander. It is not strange, though, upon his features. His gestures are that everything, good or bad, ridiculous or impressive in the convention should be ascribed to him. Roosevelt's Nomination.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the convensettle buckeye issues, but Foraker is tion was ready to proceed to the busi-the peer of all. Unfortunately, as often happens where all has been said the vice-presidency. Upon the call of that could be said of a slated candi- states, Alabama yielded to Iowa, which date, the speech did not appeal with sent Lafayette Young, of Des Moines, pristine freshness. Not a soul but to the platform. This was not so much knew all about the president, had a speech nominating Governor Roose velt as it was a speech withdrawing Dolliver from the list of candidates. But he finally managed to mention the name of Governor Roosevelt, where-But Foraker had this trancedant upon the audience were brought out once more into cheering, and the Kan sas men trotted out a sign which read: Kansas first to declare for Governor Roosevelt." The New York delegation broke out in renewed cheers, O'Dell eading, and Frank Platt, in the most effusive manner, shaking the governor by the hand. M. J. Murray, of Massachusetts, and J. M. Ashton, of Washernor Roosevelt appeared on the plat-form to second the nomination. He monplace specthes. The last of the faced the abounding multitude with day, as far as speaking is concerned, sampaign, firm in the belief that it the same determined look and with was made by Chauncey M. Depew. He action of the kidneys is interfered rai death.—Chicago News.

jaw as firmly set, as if a howling mob were at his beels and wished to rend tained the audience. Instead of shouts him. Only for a single moment did of "Vote! Vote!" he was greeted, whenhe relax his features, when he got a ever he threatened to stop, with "Go!

the roof and its rays played for a moment like an aureole about her head. He actually flushed, but for a outlined the achievements of the Remoment only, and then he faced the shouting throng once more. For the first time practically, the real hero of trusting it once more with a new lease the convention stood in full view of the admiring thousands to speak for the admiring thousands to speak for the administration of Mr. McKinley, and evened up with a eulogy of Governor Roosevelt, which found a ready echo in the hearts, no less than the judgment of the audience.

The roll call produced 525 votes, one rote short, that of the candidate. He ould not, of course, vote for himself, There was renewed cheering and a rush to shake Governor Roosevelt's hand. For fully fifteen minutes he was kept busy receiving the congratula-tions of friends, and business during

that time had to be suspended. There was some transaction of routine business and then adjournment came in accordance with the programme of the political leaders, to the hour and minute almost, decided on yesterday, without a hitch, without a break, without a single serious ob-stacle having blocked the path of an irresistible machine, without a single disagreeable surprise having put to the test the ingenuity and resources of the managers of the twelfth national Republican convention.

RULES OF CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, June 21.-Following are the rules adopted by the convention: Rule 1. The convention shall censist of number of delegates at large from each state, equal to double the number of United States cenators to which each state is entitled, and for each representative at large in congress, two delegates at large; from each congressional dis-trict and the District of Columbia two dele-gates; from each of the territories of Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Ok-

Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Ok-lahoma, two delegates.

Rule 2. The rules of the house of representa-tives of the Fifty-sixth congress shall be the rules of the convention so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the following

Rule 3. When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any state, and the demand is seconded by two or more states, and the call is sustained by a majority of the convention, the question chall then be proceeded with and disposed of accord-ing to the rules of the house of representatives similar cases.

Rule s. A motion to suspend the rules shall be in order only when made by authority of a majority of the delegates from any state and seconded by a majority of the delegates from

not less than two other states.

Rule 5. It shall be in order to lay on the table a proposed amendment to a pending measure, and such motion, if adopted, shall not arry with it or prejudice such measure. Rule 6. Upon all subjects before the conven-ion the states shall be called in alphabetical eder and next the territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia,

Rule 7. The report of the committee on redentials shall be disposed of before the report of the committee on resciotions is acted upon, and the report of the committee on resolutions shall be disposed of before the convenon proceeds to the nomination of the candilate for president and vice president.

Rule 8. When a majority of the delegates of

ny two states shall demand that a vote be reby two states shall demand that a vote be re-orded the same shall be taken by states, ter-ficeries. Alaska and the District of Columbia, he secretary calling the roll of the states and erritories. Alaska and the District of Columbia u the order heretofore established.

Rule 9. In making the nominations for presi-lent and vice president in no case shall the alling of the roll be dispensed with. it appears at the close of any roll call that any candidate has received a majority of all the votes to which the convention is entitled the president of the convention shall announce the question to be: Shall the nomination of the andidate be made unanimous? If no candidate rect the vote to be taken again, which shall repeated until some candidate shall have served a majority of the votes, and when any tate has armsounced its vote it shall so stand

inless in case of numerical error. Rule 10. In the record of the votes the vote each state, territory, Alaska and the District Columbia shall be annuounced by the chair-an; and in case the vote of any state, territory, Alaska or District of Columbia shall be divided, the chairman shall armounce the num-ber of votes cust for any candidate, or for er such announcement by the chairman of his dele gation the president of the convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called, and the result shall be recorded in accordance with the votes individually given, Rule II. No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, unless by leave of the convention, except in the presentation of the names of the

Rule 12. A Republican national committee shall be appointed to consist of one member from each state, territory, Alaska and the District of Columbia. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each state, territory, Alaska and the District of Columbia shall name, through its chairman, a person who shall act as a member of such committee. Such committee shall onvention within sixty days at least before the me fixed for said meeting, and each congres-ional district in the United States shall elect is delegates to the national convention in the same way as the nomination for a member e-congress is made in said district, and in terri ries the delegates to the convention shall be elegate to congress is made; and said nationa committee shall prescribe the mode of electing the delegates for the District of Columbia. An alternate delegate for each delegate to the macondition, to set is ease of the absence the delegate, shall be elected in the same oney and at the same time as the delegate i dected. Delegates for each state and their all ornates shall be elected by state conventions in

Rule 13. The Republican national committee authorized and empoweres to select an execumay or may not be members of the national

Rule 14. All resolutions relating to the plat-

tions without debate. Rule 15. No person, except members of the several delegations and officers of the convention, shall be admitted to that section of the ball prortioned to delegates.
Rule 16. The convention shall proceed in the slowing order of business:

(1) Report of the committee on credentials.
(2) Report of the committee on permanent er-(3) Report of the committee on resolutions.

(4) Naming members of national committee. (5) Presentations of names of candidates for (7) Presentation of names of candidates for

(8) Balloting. (9) Calling of roll of states, territories, Alaska and District of Columbia for names of delegates serve respectively on committees to notify nominees for president and vice president of their selection for said office.

PERSPIRATION.

Men. Monkeys and Horses Seem to Have the Must Use for This Peculiar Function

from the Youth's Companier Perspiration is almost peculiar to nen, monkeys and horses. Horses sweat all over the body and so do human beings, but monkeys, it is said, sweat only on the hands, feet and face. The use of perspiration is mainly to cool the body by its evaporation. although it is generally believed that waste materials are also excreted through the sweat glands when the

The Newest Things Are Always Found Here

In this up-to-date store---our managers and buyers keep in touch with the best manufacturers, and when they get out a new design or style the sample is sent to us for approval. This is the reason our great Children's Department has grown so popular with mothers and boys of this city. Our past success makes us more progressive than ever. We show the highest standard of workmanship in Children's Clothes, and no other house in Scranton could possibly show the novelty of design at such prices as we quote. See the great display of novelty Wash Suits in both our large show windows.

Friday and Saturday Are Busy Days in Our Children's Department

Children's Wash Suits.

Wash Blouse Suits-Made with the new style collar and inlaid with French sateen 50c, 75c and \$1.

Wash Kilt Suits-Pretty combinations of linen and crash fabrics, cool and comfortable for \$1, \$1.50

Wash Kilt Suits in fine qualities of linen crash, either plain or the new stripe effect. See them in our show \$2, \$3.50.

Russian Blouse Wash Suits-This style of wash suit is exclusive with us; it is an exact reproduction of the cloth suit so popular last season. They are trimmed with fine millinery

\$3 and \$3.50

Wash Knee Pants

If your boy wants a pair of single pants this is the only store in town that can show you such a large variety of colors, and then we pay more attention to the sewing of buttons and the strength of waist band. See them at..... 25c

Straw Sailors.

Our Straw Sailor Hats for children have a distinctive style about them; we ordered them to be made with the brim a little wider than usual. Mothers tell us this small improvement gives the child a nattier appearance. See them in our windows at

35 and 50c. Sombrero Straw Hats.

A new novelty just arrived. It is an exact copy of the famous "Spanish Sombrero." They are the very latest thing the manufacturers have produced this season. We are the first to show them as in every novelty. See them in window.

Linen "Tams."

A very popular hat for children this summer is the Linen Tam O'Shanter-looks neat and cool. The qualities in this special line come nearer the 50c grade shown in other stores. Silk band with cross an-chors. We sell them at.. 25c

Children's Suit Novelties.....

Vestee Suits--Some new and pretty cloth patterns have just arrived from our boys' tailor's See the assortment at these prices... \$1.75 to \$4.00.

Blouse Suits-In the cool blue serge or the light fancy cassimeres, cut with the new broad sailor collar and fancy front shield with silk soutache trimming \$2.00 to \$4.50

Boys' Suits--In the double-breasted made of strong, wearresisting cloths, are strongly sewn with linen \$1.98 to \$4.00

Young Men's Suits with long trousers, cut and made according to the latest men's fashion. with double or singlebreasted vest, a large selection from..... \$5.00 to \$8.50.

Samter Brothers, Scranton's Leading Outfitters.

with. In animals that perspire but little, the cooling of the body is efected by evaporation from the lungs, as we see in the case of a panting

The amount of perspiration varies creatly, according to the temperature of the surrounding air, the condition of health, the degree of exercise taken, the amount of fluids imbibed, etc. The average amount of perspiration is thought to be about two pints a day, but this is, of course, much increased in hot weather.

In damp weather evaporation from the skin is lessened, and so one seems to perspire more profusely than in dry deather; but this is only apparent, for really transpiration is lessened when the atmosphere is charged with mois-

Hyperhidrosis is the medical term used to denote an abnormal increase n perspiration. This increase may be eneral from the entire body, or confined to some particular part, as the face, the hands or the feet. Profuse sweating is very common in cases of debility and in excessively stout perons. It occurs also in connection with various diseases, such as consumption (night sweats), pneumonia, inflammaory rheumatism and certain nervous disorders. Sudden emotion may cause increased perspiration.

The opposite condition, a great-diminution or absence of aweating (anhidrosis), is much rarer, and occurs usually in connection with some discase of the skin. Sometimes the character of the secretion is changed, and cases of black, blue, gray, yellow or red sweating have been described. The treatment of protuse perspiration depends upon the cause. Tonics, cold or cool bathing, especially salt

bathing, temperate exercise, and rub-bing of the skin are useful in cases dependent upon general debility with brandy and water, vinegar and water, or a solution of tannin or of borle acid is useful. Certain drugs which have a tendency to diminish perspiration are sometimes employed to reduce the

night sweats of consumption, when

these are so excessive as to weaken

the already debilitated patient and to prevent much needed sleep, The Climate Was Not to Blame. Eastern Speculator-You say this is a health

but look at your graveyard. Why, it's full to the fences. Lariat Lem-That ain't nothin' to do with he climate. None o' them ducks died a natu-

ORIGIN OF AMERICA'S NAME. May Not Have Been Vespuccia, but a

Hill in Nicaragua. That America derives its name from Amerigo Véspucci has long been regarded as a certainty. Now, however, historian comes forward and assures us that this is not the case. This historian is Ricardo Palma, director of the National Library of Lima, Peru. In a book which has just been published he insists that America was not named after Amerigo Vespucci, but

that, on the contrary, Amerigo Ves-

pucci was named after America.

Senor Palma, who has studied this subject for years, maintains that Vespucci's first name was Alberico. name 'America,' " he says, "is derived rom a place in Nicaragua, being the coles. Furthermore, the penultimate syllable 'ic' is very often found in the words used by the Indians of South America and by the natives of the Antilles. The syllable itself signifies some thing large and lofty, and is found in he names of non-volcanic mountains. He further points out that Columbus did not use the word "America" in his letters when he referred to the events of his first voyage. "It is more than probable," he continues, "that he earned through one of his attendants of the discovery of gold by some naives in a place called America. In

this way it is likely that the name gradually became known throughout Europe. At that time the only gengraphical account of the Western Hemisphere was the one by Alberico Vespucci, which was published in Latin in 1505, and in German in 1508. Geographers presumably came to the conclusion that Alberico had given the tame America not merely to a sing hill or mountain, but to the entire country. "When the first map of the continent, searing the title 'Province of America, vas published in Barcelona, in 1522

columbus and his companions were ong dead, and there was no one to protest against the misuse of the name Furthermore, there was no one in all Europe who bore the name Amerigo, and, as Vespueci's name was Alberico, reographers and historians would surey have given the new continent this name if they had desired to honor him

in this fashion. "Newly discovered countries were only named after sovereigns, as we see in the case of Georgia, Louisiana,

when explorers did give names to countries they selected those of their own families, as we see in the case of Vancouver and Magellan. The origin of such places as Columbia, Columbus and Colon can also be clearly traced."

COUNTERFEIT PENNIES.

Wholesale counterfeiting of pennics s being carried on in the down-town Italian quarters, says the New York Journal. Representatives of the government Secret Service Bureau have been at work on the case for several weeks, and a number of arrests are expected very shortly.

The discovery of the counterfeits was made by an agent of the American Mutoscope company. This company name of a hill in the province of Chan- | has a large number of moving-picture machines in different places all over town. One of their branches is in Park Row, not far from the downtown Italian quarter.

It is the custom to turn in the pennies taken in by the machines to the main office, at Fourteenth street and Broadway, twice a week. From there the pennies are taken weekly on a truck to the sub-treasury.

Three or four weeks ago 200 pens nies were rejected as fraudulent. The same experience was met with the fol-lowing week. Then a watch was set on the arriving pennies, and it was finally discovered that all of the counterfeits came from the show room in

When the authorities were notified of the counterfeits an investigation was at once set on foot, which resulted in the discovery of evidence hat an extensive plant for the manufracture of the spurious cents existence somewhere in the Italian

quarter. The coins are a very fair counters feit, and seem to be made of something much like the alloy used by the government in their manufacture, When examined closely it is easy to detect the difference from the genu-

ine, however. It is not customary to look at the small coins with much attention, however, so that the counterfelts seem to pass almost as readily as the genuine

The magnitude of the operations of the counterfeits is indicated by the fact that the Mutoscope company along has taken in an average of more than two hundred of the coins each week in one of the places alone where its Maryland and the Philippines, and machines have been exhibited.